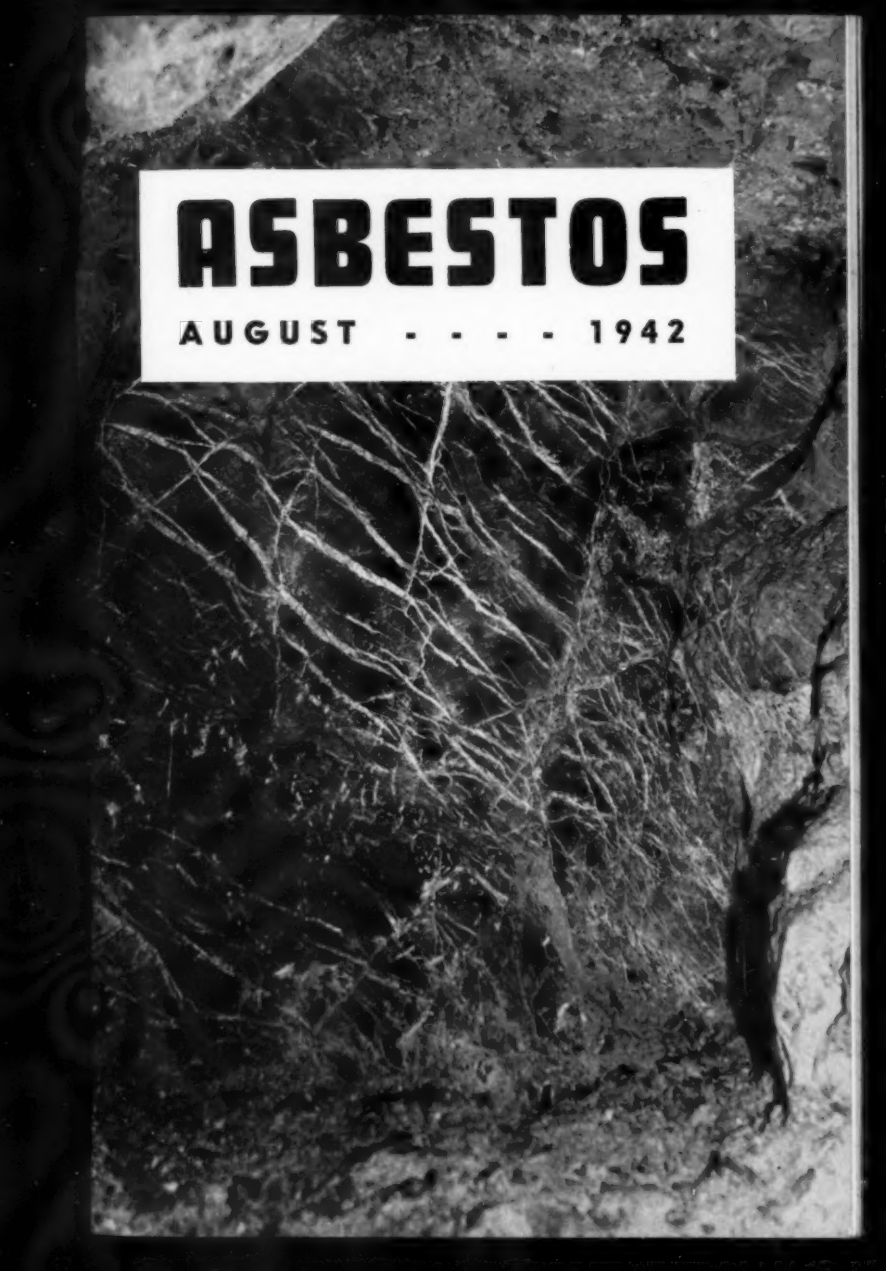
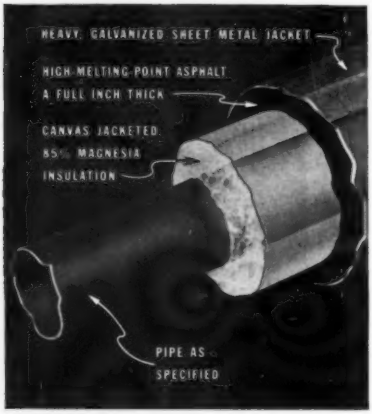
ASBESTOS

AUGUST - - - - 1942



Sectional view of Durant Insulated Pipe, showing construction features. Pipe, insulation and protection are factory-fabricated into units.



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"ASBESTOS"

FOUNDED IN JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED
CONTINUOUSLY SINCE THAT DATE

A. S. ROSSITER, *EDITOR*

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY SECRETARIAL SERVICE
16th FLOOR INQUIRER BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

C. J. STOVER, *Proprietor*

Entered As Second Class Matter November 23, 1923, at the Post Office at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Under Act of March 3, 1879

Volume 24 AUGUST 1942 Number 2

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

UNITED STATES	$2.00 PER YEAR
CANADA	3.00 " "
FOREIGN COUNTRIES	3.00 " "
SINGLE COPIES	.25 EACH

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FUEL SAVING IN STEAM PLANTS

By Fred D. Mosher

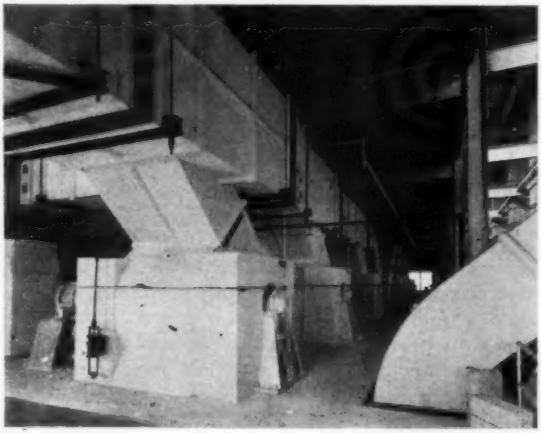
In the months ahead steam plant operators will face the problem of shortages in many of the materials to keep equipment at peak production.

Fuel, in a steam plant, is one of the essential raw materials, and already we are being warned of possible restrictions of both industrial coal and oil. Wherever possible, stocks of fuel must be used economically and stretched to the utmost, so that transportation facilities can be relieved for the movement of war materials. When a steam plant operator saves a pound of fuel he is performing a necessary duty and at the same time rendering a patriotic service; the opportunities for fuel saving may be found in most plants.

Unnecessary heat loss means fuel waste whenever it occurs in a steam plant. Recently the writer had occasion to check a high pressure boiler for performance; the boiler had been in service for a short time, and was carrying the required load without difficulty. However, the fuel consumption was high, and one of the obvious reasons was the low CO_2 content in the exit gases. Investigation revealed that a very short "drying out" period had been given the boiler, and the consequence was that a number of cracks had opened in the setting; added to this was the fact that a poor setting job had been done with expansion joints improperly filled. By doing a complete job on air leakage the CO_2 in the exit gases was increased from 12.5 to 13.8 per cent. Large openings were closed by caulking with asbestos rope soaked in asbestos cement; smaller cracks were made tight by trowelling with furnace cement. The boiler was steel cased and all points were checked for air infiltration. Doors were kept closed and each joint was covered with a torch made from a piece of pipe and wicking, and partly filled with kerosene. As a further check, a smoking fire was built and a slight positive pressure raised in the setting.

Excessive air leakage thru a furnace setting or boiler

walls is often the chief source of fuel waste. It is almost impossible to keep a setting tight if constant checks are not made. Leakage always gets worse with time, so it is important that systematic checks be made. Air leakage has an accumulative effect on boiler performance. When the air leakage is not known or is neglected, the results of gas analyses are bound to be misleading because of



Johns-Manville Photo

85% Magnesia on induced draft fans and smoke breechings at the Chicago Sewage Disposal Plant. Temperature about 450°F.

the diluting effect of the infiltration on the outgoing gases. With stoker-fired units operating at high ratings it is quite important that the proper temperatures be maintained in the fuel bed to provide optimum combustion conditions; air leaks rob the fuel bed of air causing a high temperature region which increases the amount of combustible fuel being carried to the ashpit. This occurs when fluid ash particles act as centers to which unburned fuel particles adhere. By eliminating setting leakage, the fans are given the useful job of handling combustion air rather than useless leakage air. By keep-

ing air leakage at a minimum the power used for fans is reduced and another source of fuel waste is eliminated.

Excess air above normal needs is a source of fuel waste. Air must be handled by fans or natural draft, and any amount in excess of requirements represents power wasted. A further disadvantage common to both forced draft or natural draft boilers is the loss of heat carried away by the abnormal quantity of air, which is heated to exit temperature as it passes thru the setting. Heat loss thru exit gases is further aggravated when heat absorbing surfaces become fouled with soot and ash. In the program for fuel saving, emphasis should be placed on cleaning schedules. If soot blower installations seem inadequate, they ought to be supplemented by hand lances furnished with dry steam or air for blowing. During outages all surfaces should be cleaned of soot and deposits. Refractory may be damaged if deposits grow to the point where severe methods must be used for removal of the accumulations; it is better to keep surfaces cleaned regularly than to permit heavy fouling before cleaning is done.

With increased loads being added to steam plants for manufacturing and process purposes, service on refractory furnaces due to higher than usual temperatures, is likely to become severe. In burning powdered fuel, burning coal on high duty stokers, and using oil fuel, brickwork may be damaged when furnace temperatures reach an abnormal degree. When flame impingement causes spalling of refractory, disintegration and penetration may damage areas exposing the high temperature insulation which in turn will be destroyed by the direct head applied to the surfaces. Such action if allowed to continue will result in large areas of covering being crumbled and rendered useless. The fuel loss under such conditions is that due to the heat radiation.

For older units the modern method of making such repairs should be followed; the outer covering of red brick or casing should be removed and all the damaged insulation and refractory should be removed. After the refractory has been repaired the insulating material

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CANADA

should be laid up in the standard way. A successful method of repairing old insulation has been the supporting of insulating blocks by means of wires fastened to spikes cemented to the back of the refractory wall. Blocks of high temperature insulation are used for the layer next to the refractory, and this is followed up with a layer of 85% magnesia in the standard boiler thickness for the operating temperatures. On old installations where, because of load conditions, original refractory and design conditions indicate that refractory repairs will be a major item, time does not always permit a complete revamping of the boiler setting and refractory arrangement. Under such conditions it is advisable to arrange, as far as possible, a simple form of outer wall for easy removal. In making the repair noted either red brick, asbestos cement finish, or panel construction can be used. Panels made up from asbestos cement board can be removed for future repair work and used over and over again while the asbestos cement must be renewed each time.

Today, more than ever revamping of old steam plants is being done as a short-cut to increased steam production to meet increased demands. Some of the short cuts are the installation of water walls, change to improved fuel burning equipment such as stokers, changes to settings such as improved baffling, and other methods intended to step up output. When such changes are made a fine balance must be reached if fuel consumption is to be kept within reasonable limits. In such revamping programs the factor of insulation must get due attention. For example, when stokers are installed in old boilers, it is often necessary to install air preheaters to supply the fuel-burning equipment with adequate air for combustion, a fan being furnished to provide draft. Unless the duct-work on such jobs is properly insulated, much of the increased capacity may be lost thru excessive radiation. Hot air and gas ducts are subject to vibration carried from fan foundations. A study of duct and fan housing insulation made by one of the large utility companies indicated that good results could be

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Some of the better known J-M Asbestos products include: Packings, Insulations, Roofing and Siding, Transite Water Pipe and Electrical Conduit, Office Partitions, Decorative Wall Boards, Flooring and Friction Materials. In addition, Johns-Manville furnishes raw asbestos in a wide range of grades and fibre lengths.

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obtained if three important conditions were satisfied. First, metal should not protrude from the duct wall thru the outer surface of the insulation covering; second, stiffeners must be amply covered to prevent heat conductance to the outside; third, to take care of duct movement, expansion points must be provided in the outer layer.

Small to medium-sized steam plants offer excellent opportunities for reduction in fuel waste. No better suggestion could be offered than that the experience and technique of insulation manufacturers be used to the utmost. More than ever the manufacturers are offering their services to those who seek plant improvement.

ORDERS M-63 and M-123 AMENDED

An interpretation of June 30, of Order M-63 makes it unnecessary to obtain a permit to withdraw articles or materials on Lists I, II or III from a free port, free zone or bonded warehouse (Asbestos is on List II).

Conservation Order No. M-123 (see page 6 of May 1942 "ASBESTOS") prohibited the use of asbestos textiles except in the manufacture of industrial packings or on orders bearing a priority rating of A-10 or higher. This order has now been amended so as to include brake linings, clutch facings and other woven friction materials. The amendment is dated July 4th.

—:—

On August 6th, the War Production Board placed about 500 items of imports on an emergency shipping priorities list, as vital to the nation's wartime economy. In this list are included various grades of Amosite, Blue and Chrysotile Asbestos fibre and also Blue Asbestos Yarn.

Heretofore, for over a year, priorities on imports have been in effect but after essential cargo had been moved, non-priority cargo could be loaded. Now the war Shipping Administration has decided, in order to save shipping time, to load only priority cargo.

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"NATURAL" ASBESTOS PAPER

A specimen of what might be termed "natural asbestos paper" reached us a short time ago thru the courtesy of B. Lightfoot, Director of the Geological Survey[1], of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Lightfoot tells us that this material, which is sometimes as thin as a lightweight asbestos paper, and at other places as thick as an asbestos board, covers joints in serpentine on the 11th level of the New Found Out Gold Mine at Gadzema in Southern Rhodesia. "I have never seen a natural joint coating," writes Mr. Lightfoot, "so much like a manufactured product."

Chemical analysis made by E. Golding, Chemist, connected with the Office of the Geological Survey, shows that the composition is that of silicified asbestos. The analysis is given below:

	%
Silica	50.88
Alumina	3.84
Ferric Oxide	3.92
Magnesia	22.99
Lime	1.68
Soda	0.85
Potash	trace
Titania	nil
Manganous oxide	0.03
Comb. water above 105°C.	10.00
Hydroscopic water @ 105°C.	5.94
	100.13

The specimen is too frail to send any of our readers for examination, and too small to divide, but will be placed in our collection and can be seen by anyone calling at our office.

[1]P. O. Box 366, Salisbury.

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Conservation of Fuel Is Important To-day

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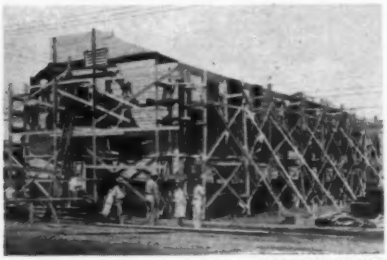
A BARRACKS BUILT IN A DAY

Asbestos-Cement Siding Helps Win an Argument.

At one of the mid-western camps a barracks building 30 by 80 feet, 2 story and with accommodations for 63 men was built in a 12 hour day.

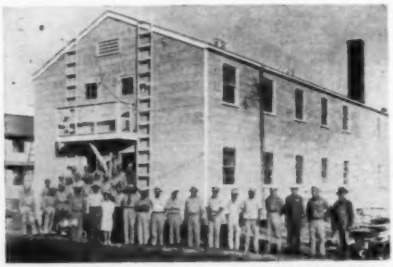
The race, for that it what it turned out to be, was inspired by an argument between the Army area engineer and the workmen, the latter claiming that the building could be built complete in a day and proceeding to show the engineer that they could make good their boast.



Anderson Studio

At 1.30 P. M., five hours after the application of asbestos siding was started.

The completed building at 7 P. M. the same day it was started.



Anderson Studio

The work was started at 7.30 A. M. (an impromptu shower delayed the start a half hour) when the carpenters arrived on the job. The building was finished com-

plete with hot and cold running water and electric lights just 11 hours and 45 minutes later.

The asbestos-cement siding men got on the job at 8.30; plumbers and bricklayers started work at nine, and at one o'clock electricians were on the job. Roofers and painters went to work at two o'clock to finish the job for final inspection by Army representatives.

The average number of workmen at any given time was 60.

The asbestos-cement siding was supplied and applied by Dechand Roofing Company of Topeka, Kans., and is Ruberoid-Eternit material.

The co-ordination and speed with which this barracks was erected are a credit to all American workmen.

Editor's Note: Information and photos furnished by the Asbestos Cement Products Association.

MAPPING TALON TOWNSHIP

Our July number noted (on page 27) that the Quebec Department of Mines intends making a detailed geological map of a small area in Talon Township in order to guide exploration and development of a number of asbestos prospects.

A further report is now available. Talon Township is in Montmagny County, 50 miles due east of Quebec City—70 miles northeast of the asbestos producing center of Thetford Mines.

Rocks of the asbestos bearing "serpentine series" are found here and there in Quebec over a length of 480 miles. There is no continuous horizon of these rocks. The bodies are distinct and of various dimensions; in many cases their boundaries have not been mapped.

Asbestos-bearing serpentine outcrops in Talon Township. This has long been known; recently nice samples of asbestos have been found there. The objective of the investigation is to assist the prospectors by establishing the limits of the area underlain by the favorable formation, so that they may be able to plan their efforts to the best effect.

WANTED - 150 STUDENTS OF THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

Brief mention was made in our July issue (top of page 35) of the building industry courses offered by several universities thruout the country.

The idea was conceived by A. A. Hood, Director of Dealer Relations of Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, who has spent arduous hours convincing these universities of the need for trained man power in the building industry.

The specialized courses now established by ten universities or colleges are for four years and lead to a Bachelor of Science degree in Light Construction Engineering and Marketing. By light construction is meant homes, farm buildings, garages, etc., as differentiated from factories, industrial and office buildings, and other heaving construction of that type.

It is now Mr. Hood's job to deliver by fall fifteen high school graduates as freshmen students to each of the universities and colleges listed (150 in all). Perhaps you know of someone who would be interested in taking such a course. If so tell them to immediately contact one or more of the following, addressing their inquiries to the men whose names are listed:

Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. (Prof. Geo. B. MacDonald)

University of Denver, Denver, Colo. (Prof. John T. Lynch)

Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich. (Prof. Wm. J. Baker)

North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C. (Dean B. R. Van Leer)

Mass. Institute of Technology, Cambridge. Mass. (Prof. Walter C. Voss)

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala. (Asst. Dean J. E. Hannum)

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. (Dr. Henry Schmitz)

New York State College of Forestry, at Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. (Dean Samuel N. Spring)

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
(Pres. Clarence Dykstra)
University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.
(Prof. E. T. Huddleston)

The light construction industry offers many opportunities for those who have had specialized training. Executive positions at good salaries can almost be guaranteed to the student completing such a course.

Editor's Note: Write Mr. Hood at 22 E. 40th St., New York, for a copy of the booklet "New Career Opportunities in the Building Industry."

SEEING IS BELIEVING

War Workers who make some small part for an airplane, a tank or a jeep, are unable to become very enthusiastic about their work because the part really doesn't look like much of anything except a piece of steel of perhaps a peculiar shape. So it's only human nature to treat their work like any other work which earns them a living.

Various plans have been tried by various plants over the country—slogans have helped—posters have in some cases been an incentive to increase production; in some plants a full size cardboard figure of General MacArthur has been used, all with good results. In one plant it was found that when a uniformed army guard asked the men for a step-up in production, it was much more effective than when the civilian boss or foreman made the request.

Up in New York State, there is a new plant which makes castings used in the manufacture of tanks. Someone of the heads conceived the idea of showing the men the completed tank. Accordingly, a tank made with those particular castings was driven thru the plant. The results, as reported in a booklet published by War Production Drive headquarters, were electrifying. When the workers got a glimpse of the finished fighting machine they realized the vital importance of those peculiar shaped castings they had been making. They became enthusiastic because the tank made them realize that they really were helping to win the war. Production curve in that plant swung upward.

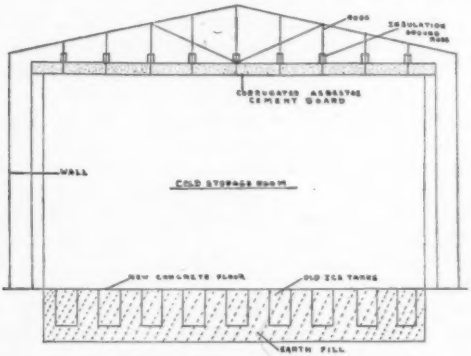
BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

A FALSE CEILING OF CORRUGATED ASBESTOS-CEMENT

Several years ago the Hawaiian Electric Co. of Honolulu needed a new cold storage room, in a hurry.

This company operates an ice and cold storage plant. As electric refrigeration came to the front, there was less demand for ice and some of the ice-making facilities were abandoned. This was right after the repeal of prohibition.

The U. S. Fleet was to visit the islands and a new Hawaiian brewery was rushing to have beer ready for the boys. Some difficulty was experienced in getting kegs so to be sure that a supply of cold beer would be ready when the fleet arrived, the brewery had a New



York brewery fill the kegs it had ordered and put them under refrigeration on the boat.

Here was a shipload of cold beer arriving in a matter of days. It couldn't be allowed to warm up again for that spoils beer. And all existent cold storage facilities were in use.

The Hawaiian Electric Company came to the rescue by converting one of its old freezing rooms into a cold storage room. The floor brine tanks were filled with

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earth and a concrete floor was laid. It seemed easy enough to insulate the walls; but the ceiling was another thing—a gabled steel and cork roof which seemed to defy sealing.

Company officials were determined to make a permanent job of the thing while they were at it—they wanted to continue the fireproof construction used in the balance of the structure. A metal lath and plaster ceiling wouldn't have been practical for insulating. And a reinforced concrete slab was too heavy to hang on the roof truss—it wouldn't stand the 40 pounds per square foot weight. So, hanging rods from the gabled roof, the company used inverted T members and laid a false ceiling of Johns-Manville Corrugated Asbestos-Cement on top of which the insulating material was placed.

To complete the job, inner walls of the same material were laid all around the room, extending up beyond the ends of the false ceiling. A completely insulated envelope was thus formed inside the room, in a very short time.

POST WAR BUYING

A nationwide survey is being made by the Chamber of Commerce, in an effort to analyze the post-war market, and will seek to furnish government and industry with current facts on post-war consumer needs and potential purchasing power, together with the time and requirements for reconversion of industry to meet the demands of a renewal of peacetime production.

The preliminary test survey shows that people will want new homes, new automobiles, washing machines, mechanical refrigerators and other home conveniences. Three out of ten home owners said they would make repairs and improvements in their homes as soon after the war as possible.

The test survey also revealed that most people are not, on the basis of present savings, counting on buying for cash. It appears therefore that the American habit of installment buying will continue to be a major factor in large consumer purchases.

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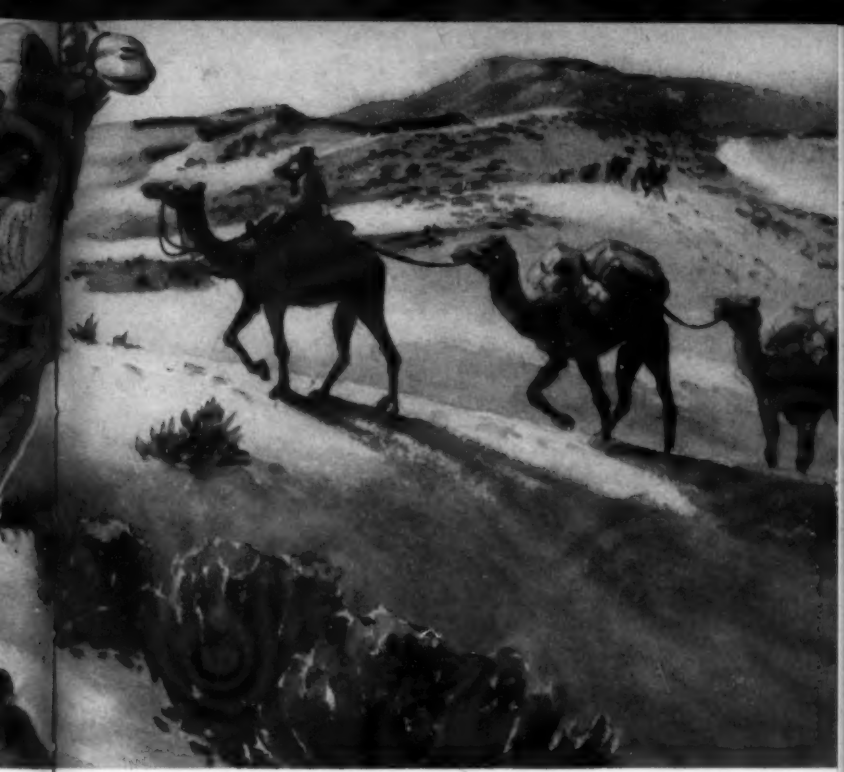

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o Aica — *from below the Tropic of Capricorn*

"Australian Blue" is used in a large measure in war production.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

In spite of the tremendous hardships and problems of transportation, vital raw Asbestos is brought to America by Asbestos Limited Inc., the only company in America that specializes in the supply of raw Asbestos from every known source . . . to provide the right type of Asbestos for every specific need — for American industry and Victory!

If you are manufacturing for war purposes, possibly we can assist you to conserve asbestos . . . and to obtain better results. Your inquiries will receive our prompt attention.

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ASBESTOS

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Spotland

ROCHDALE, Lancs., England.

THE TELEPHONE HABIT—

A Lesson in Selling

By John T. Bartlett

Girls who answer the telephones in prospect's offices can be tremendously important to salesmen. Don't get me wrong! I refer to the girls as sources of friendly and gratuitous cooperation. Salesmen who know every angle of their profession skilfully cultivate these aids.

Consider the situation of Tom Berry, in doubt about a call on Samuel Sullivan, of the Jones Manufacturing Company. The plant is way out on Columbus Avenue. Berry can't afford to drive out there only to find his prospect is out.

But he knows Mildred West, secretary to Mr. Sullivan. He calls her. He doesn't ask her if Mr. Sullivan is in, merely. No, having received an affirmative to that question, he goes on, "Would this be a good time for me to come out, Mildred?"

Now, Mildred's first obligation is to her employer; no question of that. But she likes the friendly, but respectful way, in which Tom Berry, in occasional contacts, has addressed her. "He's a good guy," Mildred believes. So she says,

"Come out tomorrow morning about 9.30. That will be fine. He has too many things on his mind this afternoon."

This is only one in the bag of tricks of clever salesmen who have the telephone habit. They know that, constantly, they can use the telephone to save themselves a lot of wasted effort. Even long distance tolls, are, in the discriminating way they use them, cheap assistance.

They learn, too, the rather large way in which indirect dealings with prospects, the telephone can be used without any impairment of sales effectiveness, but with great economy of time. In situations where the telephone might result in a quick turn-down, they avoid it.

They cultivate, too, a pleasing telephone voice, and the knack of presenting arguments over the phone in a condensed, but productive way. The telephone habit is a mighty good one for a salesman to have!

MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

The National City Bank letter for August discusses at length the effect of various increases in wages, in costs and in prices. It has this to say of the "ceiling" regulation:

"The stability of commodity prices since the General Maximum Price Regulation was issued has been a gratifying feature of the business news. It has re-established orderly markets, allayed panicky stocking of goods, and held the cost of living steady, which provides a base for stabilization of other elements in the inflation spiral. However, there is no assurance of continuing stability unless public policy deals effectively with the causes of price advances as well as with prices."

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

All Canadian Asbestos Mines are running at maximum capacity. Importations of asbestos from South Africa and Russia are still on the increase.

At the beginning of the present war, the approximate cost of bringing a ton of asbestos from South Africa to New York, including freight and insurance, was less than $10.00 a ton. Today, because of the very high cost of insurance and freight, it is costing over $35.00 a ton to bring asbestos from South Africa to New York.

Demand for every type of asbestos is at a very high level. Prices are very firm.

ASBESTOS—MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. Asbestos Textile mills are working to capacity and there are one or two, or probably more, spinners or weavers of wool who have converted a part of their plant and production to asbestos textile work.

With safety apparel being included in the equipment of fire fighting units everywhere — in industrial plants, hotels, department stores, airplane carriers, etc., and asbestos blankets also in demand for fire fighting, this is not to be wondered at, and added to this is the increased demand for asbestos packings, cloth for fireproofing, asbestos mattress insulation.

Brake Lining. June sales increased not only over the same month last year, but also over the previous month (May). Exports continued the decline started a few months ago. For the six-month period export sales were higher than those for a similar period in 1941.

Paper and Millboard. Demand for Paper is fair and prices firm. This material is finding increased volume in gasket work, substituting for other materials.

Heavier demand is noted for Millboard, which is much used in ship work, and other war products for fireproofing purposes. Prices under the ceiling regulations remain about as usual.

Insulation. High Pressure. Demand continues heavy and future commitments are increasing. Factories have been and are now fully capable of caring for all needs regardless of much rumor to the contrary. There is no shortage of Magnesia itself. Certain types of *asbestos* used in making magnesia insulations are curtailed by WPB for use in other products deemed more necessary. Even at that, there has been no serious delay in completing orders.

Insulation. Low Pressure. In this market demand thru the regular jobbing channels is very limited, but defense and war building is taking up the slack. Prices are about as usual.

Asbestos-Cement Products. The general market situation on asbestos-cement products remains virtually unchanged. Mills are increasingly busy with war work on all types of asbestos-cement materials, with heavy backlogs of unfilled orders, so that delivery promises in most lines are two to three months hence for orders placed at this time.

As Government demands increase, civilian demands are falling off, so that the industry is almost wholly on war contracts.

The above comments are the opinions of men closely in touch with the various markets. Opinions and comments are welcome from all readers.

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

Building

All previous construction records were broken in June, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. Building and engineering contracts awarded in June in the 37 eastern states amounted to $1,190,264,000. This was nearly 57 per cent more than the dollar volume of August 1941, $760,233,000, the previous all-time high. Comparisons of these two record months indicate roughly the impact of the war on the construction program: industrial building contracts in June were double the dollar volume of last August; heavy engineering construction nearly doubled; non-residential building, other than commercial and industrial work, increased three-fold. On the other hand, commercial building contracts in June were a third less in dollar volume than in August of last year, and residential building was down 20 percent. The total for June 1942 was a little more than double that of June 1941.

The June 1942 contract volume brought the total for the first half of the year up to $3,723,725,000, again a record-breaking figure, no previous year having produced so large a contract total in the first six months. The increase over the first half of 1941 was 46 per cent.

More detailed comparisons of the first half of 1942 with the first half of 1941 are as follows: industrial buildings, up 86 per cent; commercial buildings, down 13 per cent; all other non-residential buildings (including many for a wide variety of military purposes), up 102 per cent; residential building (including principally barracks and housing for war workers in industry), up 4 per cent; heavy engineering construction (public works and utilties), up 73 per cent.

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TWELVE ESTIMATING TABLES for the estimating of areas of fittings, flanges, etc., are available at $1.00 a set. These tables make figuring of areas much easier, and also help keep errors at a minimum.

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On page 16 of this issue is a brief Installation Story, which may be helpful. Don't fail to read it.

Wage Rates for Asbestos Workers

As is our usual custom, we publish in this (the August) issue of "ASBESTOS" list of wage rates being paid Asbestos Workers in the principal cities and insulation centers, of the United States.

These rates have been taken from the July issue of The Asbestos Worker (Official Quarterly Journal of The International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers) and are believed to be up-to-date (as of July) and authentic.

Note that rates for Connecticut points are listed under Connecticut, and those for Essex and Hudson Counties, N. J., under those Counties, rather than the towns therein.

Akron, O.	$1.62½	Duluth, Minn.	1.20
Albany, N. Y.	1.50	Essex County, N. J.	1.75
Albuquerque, N. M.	1.50	Evansville, Ind.	1.60
Allentown, Pa.	1.67½	Fort Wayne, Ind.	1.45
Amarillo, Tex.	1.62½	Fort Worth, Tex.	1.62½
Atlanta, Ga.	1.50	Galveston, Tex.	1.62½
Atlantic City, N. J.	1.67½	Grand Rapids, Mich	1.40
Austin, Tex.	1.62½	Great Falls, Mont.	1.50
Baltimore, Md.	1.68¾	Greensboro, N. C.	1.37½
Baton Rouge, La.	1.62½	Houston, Tex.	1.62½
Beaumont, Texas	1.62½	Hudson County, N. J.	1.75
Birmingham, Ala.	1.50	Huntingdon, W. Va.	1.62½
Borger, Texas	1.62½	Indianapolis, Ind.	1.50
Boston, Mass.	1.65	Jackson, Mich.	1.40
Bridgeport, Conn.	1.56¼	Jackson, Miss.	1.62½
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.75	Jacksonville, Fla.	1.50
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	1.50	Kalamazoo, Mich.	1.40
Charleston, S. C. (Except Navy Yard)	1.50	Kansas City, Mo.	1.62½
		Knoxville, Tenn.	1.50
Charleston, S. C. Navy Yard	1.18	Lansing, Mich.	1.40
		Lawrenceburg, Ind. (Distillery Plant workers only)	1.17
Charleston, W. Va.	1.62½		
Charlotte, N. C.	1.37½	Little Rock, Ark.	1.50
Chicago, Ill.	1.70	Los Angeles, Calif.	1.50
Cincinnati, O.	1.55	Louisville, Ky.	1.62½
Cleveland, O.	1.55	Madison, Wis.	1.52½
Columbia, S. C.	1.50	Manitowoc, Wis.	1.52½
Columbus, O.	1.62½	Mare Island Navy Yard Vallejo, Calif.	1.26
Connecticut	1.56¼		
Corpus Christi, Tex.	1.62½	Memphis Tenn.	1.50
Dallas, Tex.	1.62½	Miami, Fla.	1.50
Dayton, O.	1.50	Milwaukee, Wis.	1.52½
Des Moines, Ia.	1.50	Minneapolis, Minn.	1.50
Denver, Colo.	1.40	Mobile, Ala.	1.50
Detroit, Mich.	1.62½		

Nashville, Tenn.	1.50
Newport News, Va.	1.43¾
New Orleans, La.	1.62½
New York City, N. Y.	2.00
Norfolk, Va.	1.43¾
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.62½
Omaha, Neb.	1.50
Pascagoula, Miss.	1.50
Pensacola, Fla.	1.50
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.67½
Phoenix, Ariz.	1.50
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.75
Port Arthur, Tex.	1.62½
Portland, Ore.	1.51½
Portsmouth, Va.	1.43¾
Providence, R. I.	1.50
Richmond, Va.	1.50
Rochester, N. Y.	1.65
Sacramento, Calif.	1.50
Saginaw, Mich.	1.40
Salt Lake City, Utah	1.25
San Antonio, Tex.	1.62½
San Francisco, Calif.	1.50
Savannah, Ga.	1.50
Scranton, Pa.	1.50
Seattle, Wash.	1.51½
Shreveport, La.	1.62½
Sioux City, Ia.	1.50
South Bend, Ind.	1.50
Spokane, Wash.	1.50
Springfield, Mass.	1.50
Springfield, Mo.	1.50
St. Louis, Mo.	1.75
St. Paul, Minn.	1.50
Syracuse, N. Y.	1.62½
Tacoma, Wash.	1.50
Tampa, Florida	1.50
Toledo, O.	1.52½
Toronto, Ont., Can.	.85
Trenton, N. J.	1.67½
Tulsa, Okla.	1.62½
Washington, D. C.	1.75
(9/1/42 — $1.81¼)	
(1/1/43 — $1.87½)	
Wausau, Wis.	1.52½
West Palm Beach, Fla.	1.50
White Plains, N. Y.	1.75
Wichita, Kans.	1.50
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1.50
Wilmington, Del.	1.67½
Wood River, Ill. (Oil Refinery only)	1.24
York, Pa.	1.50
Youngstown, O.	1.62½

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The race advances only by the extra achievements of the individual. You are the individual.

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BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

TEST

. . . the added sales volume awaiting you among the nation's roofing and siding contractors. Write to . . .

AMERICAN ROOFER and SIDING CONTRACTOR

425 Fourth Avenue, New York City

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

Edward A. Wilson, Jr., Secretary, Grant Wilson, Inc., Chicago, Ill., August 18.

C. H. Carlough, President, Carolina Asbestos Co., Davidson, N. C., August 20.

P. E. Coombes, Secretary, Cape Asbestos Co., Limited, London, England, August 21.

F. P. Kuchenbecker, President, Asbestos & Magnesia Materials Co., Chicago, Ill., August 23.

Theodore O. Dallman, Vice President, Grant Wilson, Inc., Chicago, Ill., August 27.

Harrison S. Sweet, Manager Oneida Plant, Mohawk Asbestos Shingles, Inc., Oneida, N. Y., August 28.

Leonard S. White, President, Asbestos Insulating & Materials, Milwaukee, Wis., August 28.

Matthew Balich, President, Matthew Balich Corp., New York City, August 29.

A. W. Swartz, President, Linear Packing & Rubber Co., Philadelphia, Pa., August 31.

O. F. Bergman, Secretary-Treas., Asbestos Insulating & Materials, Milwaukee, Wis., September 1.

E. H. Pierce, Asbestos Asphalt & Insulation Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., September 3.

E. H. Jeffords, General Manager, General Asbestos & Rubber Division, North Charleston, S. C., September 5.

W. D. Pardoe, Vice President, Thermoid Co., Trenton, N. J., September 8.

J. Gillmur Tyson, Jr., President, American Asbestos Co., Norristown, Pa., September 14.

Roger J. Dorn, President, R. J. Dorn Co., New Orleans, La., September 15.

We extend best wishes and congratulations to all these gentlemen on the occasion of their birthdays.

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ASBESTOS FILTRATION, written by C. V. Krause, Pacific Coast Manager of Republic Filters, Inc. (667 Howard St., San Francisco, Calif.) was published in the March 1942 issue of "Wines & Vines" and will be interesting to any of our readers who wish information on the subject of asbestos in the filtering industry. "In the matter of sharper filtration the filtrate is of uncomparable brilliance when asbestos is used," says Mr. Krause, "and if the filtration is carried out with a very compact asbestos mat or disc and sufficient pressure is used, the filtrate is also germ-proofed."

INTRODUCING GRANI-TILE MFG. CO. LTD.

Now we have an Asbestos-Cement Plant on the west coast of Canada—at Vancouver.

The Grani-Tile Manufacturing Co. Ltd. began operations in February of this year, having been incorporated just about a year ago, in July, 1941.

The company was founded by Leon J. DuPuis, who is President and Managing Director. Mr. DuPuis was formerly agent

The original building for the manufacture of Grani-tile asbestos - cement products — an addition was recently built at the right.

for S. A. Eternit at Cappelle-au-Bois, Belgium, having been connected for many years with that industry in Belgium.

Other officers of the company are: Leslie Cossar and John Kargut, Directors, and Miss Marjorie Petavel, Secretary.

The Grani-Tile Company makes various kinds of Asbestos-Cement products, including flat and corrugated sheets, pipes, floor tiles and some specialties. An interesting product made by them is an asbestos-cement **tub**, designed to be placed on roofs as a depository for incendiary bombs. The tub, it is claimed, will confine the blaze.

An addition has already been made to the plant shown in the photograph.

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AMERICAN BRAKEBLOK DIVISION. Announcement has been made by W. A. Blume, President of the American Brakeblok Division of the American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co., of the election of W. R. Dewey and R. E. Spokes, as Vice Presidents.

W. R. Dewey entered the employ of American Brakelok in 1930 in the capacity of engineer, later being promoted to general foreman and then to superintendent. He will continue to serve as plant manager in addition to his new duties.

R. E. Spokes was first employed by American Brakeblok as a consulting chemist in 1929. About ten years ago he was put in charge of the firm's technical laboratories, and will continue as technical director of the Company, to which has been added his new work as Vice President.

• BLUE ASBESTOS

The Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., is the world's largest supplier of acid-resistant blue crocidolite asbestos, and the only manufacturer operating its own mines. Inquiries solicited on:

MILLBOARD **YARNS**
ROVINGS **POWDER** **CLOTHS**
PROCESSED FIBRES
Unexcelled for use in
ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES

• AMOSITE ASBESTOS

This fibre owing to its great length and bulk is unrivalled for use as an insulating medium in:

Asbestos mattress filler
85% Magnesia Insulation

The CAPE ASBESTOS CO. Limited

Morley House, 28-30 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.
FACTORY, BARKING, ESSEX

United States Sales Agent:
ARNOLD W. KOEHLER
415 LEXINGTON AVE. **NEW YORK CITY**
TELEPHONE—VANDERBILT 6-1477

K. & M. WINS N. I. A. A. AWARD FOR CURRENT CAMPAIGN

The National Industrial Advertisers Association at its recent war conference held in Atlantic City, presented awards to 17 industrial advertisers for outstanding advertising campaigns. There were three Divisions in the competition based on the type of advertising theme employed. K.&M. along with two other companies, was honored in Division III—"Industrial Advertising Directed Toward the Post War Period."

One hundred seventeen firms participated in the competition, and represented many of the largest industrial concerns thruout the country.

The Keasbey & Mattison Company believes that vision in sales, in advertising and in research are the instruments that will be largely responsible for greater asbestos usefulness in future years. Hence, the origin of the slogan, "Looking Ahead With Asbestos," which keynotes their current campaign. While K&M's advertising places particular emphasis on post war considerations, the copy continues to point up the quality and virtues of K&M products as insurance against the inroads of substitute materials which have their origin in times of scarcity and greatly increased demand.

One of the advertisements included by K&M in the group which won the award is being used as their advertisement in "ASBESTOS" this month—see opposite page.

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"HOW KEASBEY & MATTISON UTILIZES SALES DEPARTMENT IN WAR EFFORT" is the title of an article by W. S. Acuff, Jr., General Sales Manager of Keasbey & Mattison Company, which was published in the June 1942 number of Industrial Marketing.

Mr. Acuff describes the development by the Company of a Priorities Department which co-ordinates the activities of their purchasing, planning and production departments, so that they are able at all times to advise the sales department of the company's position as to critical materials. The plan is said to have been most successful in developing and increasing sales.

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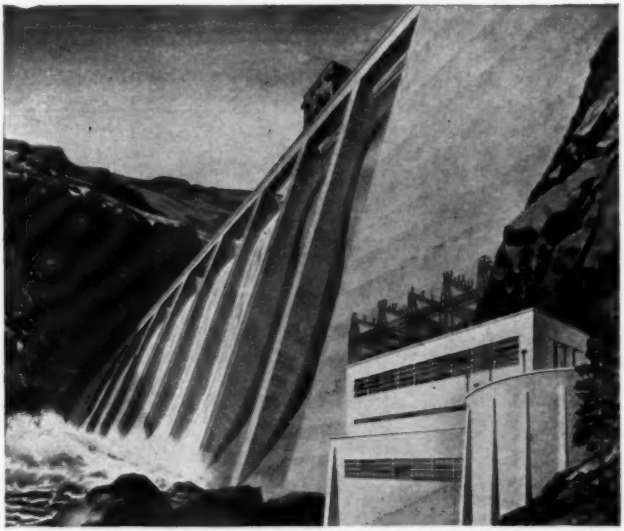
ASBESTOS IN SOUTH AFRICA, by W. E. Sinclair of Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., Koegas (via Prieska) South Africa, appeared in the July 1942 issue of Engineering & Mining Journal (published at 330 W. 42nd St., New York City). The article describes the several varieties of asbestos found in South Africa, comments on production, and is illustrated by photographs and a graph showing production of the various types since 1910.

Looking ahead with Asbestos



For one answer to Tomorrow's problems in electrical control . . . look to K&M Ebonized Asbestos

As an insulating material for the mounting of electrical apparatus, K&M Ebonized Asbestos has already proved to be in a class by itself. In switchboards, panels and testing tables, it withstands shock, vibration and temperature change like no other known material. It is able to withstand high voltages without being punctured. The chances are that the tremendous dielectric strength and uniform density of this product are even now increasing the dependability of your own house lighting.

Due to the prior claims of war, K&M's Ebonized Asbestos cannot be available to everyone until peace returns. Meanwhile, our research laboratories, seeking to expand the usefulness of asbestos, would be glad to study any problems of yours, with the hope that this strange mineral may prove to be the answer.

* * *

Nature made asbestos; Keasbey & Mattison, America's asbestos pioneer, has made it serve mankind . . . since 1873

KEASBEY & MATTISON
COMPANY, AMBLER, PENNSYLVANIA

Makers of

asbestos-cement shingles and wallboards, asbestos and magnesia insulations for pipes, boilers, furnaces, asbestos textiles, asbestos electrical materials, asbestos paper and millboard, asbestos textile insulations, asbestos structural material, asbestos packings, asbestos corrugated sheathing and flat lumbers, asbestos-cement pipes for water mains.

K&M best in asbestos

ESSAY CONTEST - Conducted by Ruberoid

A contest recently conducted by The Ruberoid Co. among high school students in agricultural communities resulted in hundreds of essays telling what the farmer can do to help win the war.

The subject of the essays was "The Farmer's Job in National Defense," the essays being limited to 250 words.

Sixteen prizes, totaling $1,000 in war savings bonds, were given. The first prize, a $500 bond, was awarded to Thelma Parker, 15 years old, of Medon, Tenn. The second prize was a $100 bond; third and fourth, $50 bonds, and twelve other prizes, each a $25 bond, were awarded.

While stressing the fact that the farmer's main job is to insure an adequate food supply for the armed forces and civilian populations of the United Nations, most of the essayists pointed out that there are, in addition to food, many other farm products essential to victory—for instance, cotton and other fibres, wool, soy beans and certain other grain crops, sugar beets, etc.

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THE RUBEROID CO., reports for the six months ended June 30, 1942, consolidated net profit of $268,146, equal to 67c per share, after providing for all taxes. Net profit of $584,876, equal to $1.47 per share, was reported for the first half of 1941.

Net sales in the first six months of this year, the largest for any first half in the company's history, amounted to $13,745,089, representing an increase of 24.2% over sales of $11,066,842 in the corresponding period last year.

Earnings before providing for Federal income and excess profits taxes and contingencies in the first half of this year amounted to $1,236,846, compared with $885,251 in the like period of 1941. Provisions for Federal income and excess profits taxes in the first six months of 1942 were based on the proposed new Revenue Act as passed by the House of Representatives on July 20, and these provisions, together with a provision of $60,000 for contingencies, amounted to $968,700, compared with $300,375 in the first half of 1941.

For the second quarter of 1942 consolidated net profit, after providing for all taxes, amounted to $79,302, equal to 20c per share, as compared with $391,779, equal to 98 cents per share in the second three months last year. Net sales in the second quarter of this year amounted to $7,939,519, an increase of 16.6% over sales of $6,808,429 in the same period of 1941.

ARIZONA CHRYSOTILE ASBESTOS COMPANY which is operating the old Regal group of asbestos deposits, near Globe, Ariz., employs about 14 men. G. C. Lingle of Pasadena, is President of the Company, H. W. Huntzinger of Globe, the Vice President and Manager.

DEATH OF WILLIAM STEELE JOHNSON

William Steele Johnson, well-known former mining engineer, died suddenly on July 4th, in his 74th year, at his residence, 100 44th ave., Lachine, Quebec.

Mr. Johnson was a director of Johnson's Company, Asbestos Producers at Thetford Mines, Que., from 1910 to 1926. He was born at Clapham, Que.; was educated at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que., where he obtained his B.A. degree, and at McGill University, where he obtained his B.Sc.

The late Mr. Johnson was one of the oldest of the second generation of share holders of the Johnson's Company, his father having been one of its founders. His descendants constitute the third generation in the Company, which is somewhat unique in the annals of the Asbestos Industry.

Mr. Johnson is survived by his wife, formerly Margaret Moffatt; four sons, William J., mine superintendent of Johnson's Company at Thetford Mines; David M., former solicitor to the Department of Finance, Ottawa, who went to the Department of External Affairs, London, England, last September; Lieut. John Steele Johnson, of the Victoria Rifles Regiment, and Constable Douglas Stuart Johnson, of the R. C. M. P., Winnipeg; two brothers, Dr. J. A. Johnson, Quebec City, president of the Johnson's Company, and James E. Johnson, Director of Johnson's Company and a partner in the brokerage firm of O'Brien & Williams, Montreal; also a sister, Mrs. A. W. B. Little, of Lachine.

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STANDCO MAKING YARN AT HOUSTON

The Standco Brake Lining Co. of Houston, Texas, is installing 10 sets of asbestos cards at that point, and already has several sets of them running, making 10-cut down to 3-cut commercial grade asbestos yarn. The conventional spinning mules are not being used in favor of Whitin ring spinning system.

The Standco plant at Gleasondale, Mass., where the business was founded in 1913 by the present owner, Charles W. Hanslip, under the name of Standard Brake Lining Company, now weaves industrial brake lining while the Houston plant produces commercial grade yarns and cloths. The biggest difficulty in manufacturing asbestos textiles in Texas is the lack of skilled help to be found in that section, and has proven quite a serious disadvantage. A third branch of the company is at Los Angeles, Calif.

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C. J. STOVER, owner of this magazine, is rather proud of the fact that both of his sons are in the Country's service. The elder, Carrell J., is a Lieutenant (j. g.) in the U. S. Navy, while the younger, Richard M., has just received his commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the Air Corps.

THE USG RESEARCH HOUSE USES SIDING

The United States Gypsum Company's Remodel Research House in Park Ridge, Ill., near Chicago, has now been sided with their Glatex siding, an asbestos-cement product. The new siding was needed to keep the house habitable, but at the same time it greatly improves the appearance.

It forms, in fact, one of those "once in a lifetime" repairs which can be made without interfering with the war effort in the slightest, a type of job that enables those in the roofing business to aid in the war effort by conserving white lead that would be required if the old siding had simply been repainted.

It will be interesting to read from time to time as reported to us the many ways in which USG products are used in their Research House.

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JOHNS-MANVILLE operations for the first half of 1942 continued at an all-time peak. Sales for the first six months of this year total $48,754,848 which were the highest for any first half in the history of the company. They represented an increase of 25.6% over sales of $38,812,510 for the first half of 1941.

Earnings before all taxes for the first half of the year amounted to $10,838,402 compared to earnings before taxes of $8,374,424 for the first six months of 1941. Net earnings for the first half of 1942 were $1,799,389 compared to net earnings of $3,018,801 for the first six months of 1941.

Detailed figures follow:

	Six Months Ended June 30,1942	June 30, 1941
Sales, less cash disc. and allowances	$48,754,848.49	$38,812,509.57
Income from royalties, commissions, dividends, etc.	182,038.89	83,770.60
	$48,936,887.38	$38,896,280.17
Expenses:		
Raw materials, etc.	$16,426,749.50	$14,300,283.48
Products for resale, cost of	2,120,589.04	1,884,904.93
Wages and salaries	17,357,987.25	12,945,298.49
Depreciation, and depletion of mineral properties	1,313,159.58	1,098,536.86
Contingencies from war conditions	880,000.00	292,832.00
Taxes	9,039,013.28	5,355,623.39
Total Expenses	$47,137,498.65	$35,877,479.15
Net earnings	$ 1,799,388.73	$ 3,018,801.02
Equal after required preferred dividends to a profit per common share of	2.01	3.35

Sales for the 2nd quarter were $26,871,075.01, compared with $22,099,462.93 for the 2nd quarter of 1941; net earnings for the 2nd quarter of 1942 were $1,103,053.81 compared with $1,457,212.98 for the same period in 1941, or a profit per common share, after preferred dividends, of $1.24 in 1942 and $1.62 in 1941.

WRIGHT, DOLBEAR & COMPANY, Consulting Engineers and Geologists, announce the admission of Henry Mulryan as associate member of the firm, with offices at 417 South Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

The New York Office of the firm is now located at 11 Broadway; the San Francisco Office is continued at 206 Sansome Street.

The members of the firm now number five: Lawrence B. Wright, Samuel H. Dolbear, H. Foster Bain, Walter Lyman Brown and Henry Mulryan.

THE BRAKE LINING MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, INC., announces that its General Manager, P. E. Chance, has been called by the U. S. Army, to serve in the Motor Transport Corps. Mr. Chance left for Atlanta, Ga., on July 9th. The affairs of the Association Office will be carried on by the Secretary. R. B. Davis, General Manager, Raybestos Division, Bridgeport, Conn., is the present President of the Association.

PATENTS

This information obtained from the Official Patent Gazette, published weekly by the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Copies of patents can be obtained by sending 10c (in coin) to The Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., giving the patent number, date it was issued, name of patentee and name of invention.

Method of Making Insulating Tape. No. 2,285,755. Granted on June 9, 1942, to Carl Mosier and John L. Mohun, Jr., Chicago, Ill. Assignors to Union Asbestos & Rubber Company. Application November 1, 1938. Serial No. 238,204.

The method of making insulating tape which comprises holding a tubular fabric sheath of insulating material, assembling a plurality of large, loose, soft rovings of insulating material in overlapping relation to form a filler for said sheath, with reinforcing ropes extending longitudinally of said filler and drawing said filler into said sheath to form a tape.

Brake Lining Controlling Support. No. 2,287,914. Granted on June 30, 1942, to Frederick C. Stanley, Bridgeport, Conn. Assignor to Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Application November 13, 1940. Serial No. 365,449. Description upon request.

Damping Device. No. 2,287,984. Granted on June 30, 1942, to James Robinson, Glazebrook, N. Y. Assignor to Johns-Manville Corp., New York City. Application May 22, 1940. Serial No. 336,496.

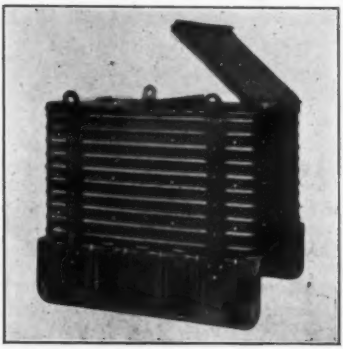
A truck assembly comprising a brake drum, metallic damping means therefor, and a plurality of members for insulating said damping means from said body, said damping means being supported on said drum by said members with a major portion of said damping means, being spaced from said drum in position to be independently vibrated and the remaining portion of said damping means being in contact with said members.

TIME SAVING

Now that time is so very valuable, and so tremendously important, suggestions for its savings are being welcomed by all large firms.

And quite often asbestos in some form or other is responsible for considerable saving of time and effort.

Recently there has come to our attention a special skid box for the storing and cooling of hot forgings. Manufacturers of forgings generally bury them underground for a 48-hour cooling in order to keep them from flaking.



Skid with insulated box for slow cooling of hot forgings.

The skid box designed by The Union Metal Manufacturing Company of Canton, Ohio, is said to provide better insurance against flaking and saves the time formerly spent in burying and uncovering the forgings. While the boxes can be made in sizes to meet individual requirements the one illustrated has a 7-gauge skid, a 9-gauge outer casing and 12-gauge inner casing, with a lining of ¾ inch asbestor millboard between. The lid is also reinforced and insulated.

The box is filled with hot forgings and stored out of the way. until the forgings have completely cooled Asbestos Millboard makes it as simple as that.

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BUY WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

As of August 10, 1942

Canadian—	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine (In U. S. Funds)
Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	$650.00 to $750.00
Group No. 2 (Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry)	165.00 to 385.00
Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre)	124.00 to 233.50
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	62.50 to 82.50
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	44.00 to 49.50
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	33.00 to 34.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	14.50 to 29.50

Vermont—	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Hyde Park, Vt.
Shingle Fibres	$62.50 to $65.50
Paper Stock Fibres	44.00 to 53.00
Waste	33.00
Shorts	14.50 to 28.50
Floats	19.50

Note: Crude Run-of-Mine (Canadian) refers to a crude asbestos produced in certain mines where Crude Fibre is not graded into regular No. 1 and 2 Crude. Crude Sundry refers to certain odd lots of off grade material which do not conform to the regular standards of No. 1 Crude or No. 2 Crude.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(These figures are compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. No guarantee made as to their correctness.)

		July 1942		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Armstrong Cork Co. (Com.)	np	23¾	29	27
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	17	17⅝	17⅝
Celotex (Com.)	np	6½	7⅝	6¾
Celotex (Pfd.)	100	67½	71	71
Certainteed (Com.)	1	1¾	2⅛	1⅞
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	23¼	27¾	26
Flintkote (Com.)	np	10⅜	11⅝	11⅛
Flintkote (Pfd.)	100	87	100¾	100¾
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	54	59⅝	57
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	125½	128	128
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	15½	18¼	18¼
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	17¼	18½	17½
Thermoid (Com.)	1	3¼	3⅞	3½
Thermoid (Pfd.)	10	31	35	35
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	48⅝	54½	53
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	167	174	174

THIS and THAT

"Wartime Conservation in the Office" is the subject of a report recently compiled by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. As long as they last, copy of the report is available to any reader of "ASBESTOS" who addresses the Policyholders Service Bureau (above address) on their business stationery.

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An average of approximately 4,000 houses a week have been *completed* and made available for occupancy during the past two and a half months by private builders operating under the FHA war housing program.

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Since January 1st builders have *started* construction, under FHA inspection, on 92,600 houses. A considerable proportion of these units are still in construction stage and will become available for occupancy by war workers during coming weeks.

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Orders received by General Electric Company during the first half of 1942 totalled $865,370,000, compared with $521,140,000 in same period of 1941, an increase of 66%.

Net profit available for dividends during the first half of this year was $20,681,433, or 72c a share of common stock, compared with $26,003,665, or 90c a share for the same period in 1941.

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An attractive booklet describing the highlights of its 25-minute motion picture, "Keep 'Em Rolling," showing the importance of rubber in the nation's war effort has just been published by The B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, and is now available upon request. The booklet contains three self-addressed request cards for the showing of the film, which may be obtained for showing before any organized group.

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Stenog: What is a priority?

Boss: A priority is the right to be first to ask for something you know you will never get.

ASBESTOS TEXTILES

KNOWLEDGE

"AT THE BEGINNING OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA THE SCIENTIFIC WORLD KNEW ONLY SEVEN ELEMENTS — GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, TIN, LEAD, IRON AND MERCURY." SCIENTISTS TODAY KNOW THALLIUM, THORIUM, THULIUM AND MANY OTHER RARE THINGS. THE **RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN** ENGINEERING STAFF KNOWS ASBESTOS AND THE **R-M** CATALOG, ASBESTOS TEXTILES AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS, IS A DEPENDABLE REFERENCE GUIDE FOR THOSE WHO USE ASBESTOS.

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